NEW YORK HERALD

PUBLISHED BY THE SUN-HERALD CORPORATION, 280 BROADWAY; TELEPHONE, WORTH 10,000.

Directors and officers: Frank A. Munsey, President; Ervin Wardman, Vice-President; Wm. T. Dewart, Treasurer; R. H. Titherington, Secretary.

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By Mail, Postpaid.	One Year.	Six Months.	One Month.
DAILY & SUNDAY	$12.00	$6.00	$1.00
DAILY only	10.00	5.00	.85
SUNDAY only	4.00	2.25	.40
SUNDAY only, Canada	5.50	2.75	.50

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DAILY & SUNDAY	$26.00	$13.50	$2.40
DAILY only	17.40	8.70	1.45
SUNDAY only	9.75	5.12	.86

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PARIS—49 Avenue de l'Opera, 38 Rue du Louvre.

THE NEW YORK HERALD was founded by James Gordon Bennett in 1835. It remained the sole property of its founder until his death, in 1872, when his son, also James Gordon Bennett, succeeded to the ownership of the paper, which remained in his hands until his death, in 1918. THE HERALD became the property of Frank A. Munsey, its present owner, in 1920.

SATURDAY, MAY 27, 1922.

Mr. Lloyd George's Accounting.

DAVID LLOYD GEORGE was more than extraordinarily clever in explaining to the House of Commons the problem with which he and his associates had to deal at Genoa—the problem which all but baffled them. He was a great statesman profoundly conscious of its meaning to all countries of the Old World.

The picture he painted of the conference was almost entirely the picture of Russia, because Russia was inevitably the very essence of the work of the conference, and no international leader and orator of the day could have done his task with more skill and more subtlety, done it more engagingly and more brilliantly than Mr. LLOYD GEORGE did his masterful piece of sketching in the Commons under the eyes of Great Britain and of the world.

What the conference had to deal with, as Mr. LLOYD GEORGE told the Commons in his bold and even daring way, was not a theory but a condition. The condition was the physical power of the greatest population in Europe, tyrannized, destitute, famine stricken, but desperately bent upon self-preservation, with a vast well trained army massed on its frontiers.

The English delegates to the conference were not afraid of the Russia which Mr. LLOYD GEORGE pictured to the Commons with all the force and vividness of his practical eloquence. They did fear, and Mr. LLOYD GEORGE facing his own legislative government candidly declared the fact, the shambles Europe might become again if Russia were not saved from universal poverty and indescribable suffering.

It was in this spirit, looking the Russian situation squarely in the face, that Mr. LLOYD GEORGE and other outstanding figures in the Genoa Conference set out to make virtually the whole business of the conference the saving of Russia if Russia would be saved.

But the rulers of that vast country—and there are no more despotic and absolute rulers anywhere on the face of the earth—would not respond to the friendly approaches of the nations gathered at Genoa in the spirit, the only spirit, that would permit those nations to carry out their purpose.

It was the fault of nobody but those absolute rulers of Russia that the work laid out to be done at Genoa for Russia was not done and could not be done. It will be the fault of the absolute rulers of Russia if the work laid out to be done for Russia at The Hague is not done and cannot be done.

This is the story and the lesson so truly and ably told in the Commons by DAVID LLOYD GEORGE for his own great country and for all the countries of civilization.

Toymaking.

A charter has just been granted to a corporation capitalized at $21,000,000 which will manufacture toys. The fact is interesting not only as evidence of the growth of an American industry but also as a reminder of what an elaborate affair the business of making playthings has become.

The toy industry could not be said to exist in the United States before 1875. Prior to that time more than 90 per cent. of the toys used in this country were of foreign manufacture. To-day scarcely 5 per cent. of the toys played with here are made abroad. Practically all the ingenious toys, the remarkable mechanisms which are at once the despair and the secret pleasure of parents, are of American make.

The scientists who dig into the remains of ancient civilizations, Egyptian, Greek and Roman, tell us that toys are almost as old as man himself. Savage peoples make dolls to play with, besides fashioning images of their gods; the natural instinct of a child for diversion cannot be denied.

In Egypt the archæologists have unearthed wooden, earthenware and metal dolls. They have found the precursor of the teddy bear in a painted wooden calf and a wooden elephant. The Greek and Roman children of long ago had jointed dolls manipulated by strings.

Although toys were among the first things man made, progress in their manufacture was slow. A century ago they were limited in variety and of the simplest construction. Besides dolls there were hoops and jumping ropes, tenpins and marbles, popguns, battledore and shuttlecock and jack in the box. That was about all.

The modern toy store is a miniature exposition of life. There is no triumph of engineering the toymaker does not emulate after his fashion. But it is doubtful that the children are happier than rag dolls and stick horses made them. If the child's genius for finding substitutes for the real thing could be carried into adult life the nerve specialists could take down their shingles.

The Cut in Railroad Rates Makes a Cut in the Railroad Wage Inevitable.

The otherwise sensible newspaper that denounces making railroad wage reductions measure against railroad rate reductions, as the *World* does, probably is merely ignorant of all the determining facts in the situation. Not knowing or caring that the billions of rate increases went into payrolls, such an uninformed critic would not stop to ask itself out of what moneys hundreds of millions of rate decreases could come if not out of the wages that had absorbed all the rate increases.

But if the United States Railroad Labor Board does not know the determining facts in this vital national problem it is not fit to be on the job and ought not to be in existence. Yet the United States Railroad Labor Board seems to hold the astounding attitude that there need be and should be no relationship between a wage decision of the board and a rate decision of the Interstate Commerce Commission! But the two things are absolutely and inseparably interdependent. And if the fact is ignored by traffic rate maker or by wage scale maker, then either the insupportable transportation bill of the American public cannot come down to the level it should reach or the railroads of the country, both as business properties and as efficient carriers, are bound to pile up in colossal wreck.

The record of who got the billions of rate increases that were steam shoveled out of the American people is as clear as daylight. In the calendar year of 1917 the total operating revenues of the roads were $4,014,142,748. The stupendous rate increases which followed under Government operation and later ran those revenues up to $4,881,000,000 in 1918, to $5,145,000,000 in 1919 and in 1920 to $6,171,493,301.

Here was an increase of $2,157,000,000 for the American public to pack on its bending back. But the railroads did not get one nickel out of that two billions and nearly two hundreds of millions of dollars of increased transportation bills. On the contrary, the railroads got worse than nothing out of it.

The tax collector in 1920 got $65,000,000 more than in 1917, the railroad tax bills in that time going up from less than $214,000,000 to $279,000,000. The bond debt creditor got $56,000,000 more, the interest charges going up from $419,000,000 to $475,000,000. But it was railroad labor which swallowed almost whole that rate increase of approximately two billions of dollars. Of the increased operating revenues coming from the increased traffic rates piled on the public railroad labor got $1,959,000,000 a year, the railroad payrolls going up from $1,739,482,142 in 1917 to the staggering 1920 total of $3,698,216,351.

So the railroads to meet their other expense increases—coal, materials, supplies and miscellaneous—had to work it out as best they could, all of them paying out of what had previously been returns on the investment, many of them out of accumulated surplus and some of them out of borrowed money.

In 1916, for example, with only a little more than three and a half billions of dollars of total operating revenue the roads had earned as investment return to pay interest and dividends a billion of dollars. In 1917, with four billions of dollars of operating revenues, the investment return was $934,000,000. In 1920, however, after the two billion dollar rate increase piled on the back of the public, the railroads, as a whole, with more than six billions of dollars of operating revenues, had an investment return of $61,928,626.

The majority of the roads were bankrupt. The greatest and strongest, as well as the smallest and weakest, were falling to pieces because after paying the $3,698,216,351 in wages, $673,000,000 in coal bills, $475,000,000 in interest and $279,000,000 in taxes, not to mention $122,000,000 in loss and damage, $66,000,000 in insurance and injuries to persons, &c., they did not have chicken feed left to pay for rolling stock repairs, rail renewals and roadbed upkeep and betterments.

One thing more to show whether the American public can ever get back to normal transportation bills unless the railroad payrolls are readjusted to permit the lower traffic rates:

In the three fiscal years of 1912, 1913 and 1914 to July 1 before the war the whole transportation bill of the American people, that is to say, the total operating revenues of all the railroads, averaged below $3,000,000,000 a year. But in 1920 the railroad payrolls and taxes alone were a billion dollars more than that—$3,979,000,000.

To talk, therefore, of getting the railroad rates back where they ought to be for the American public without corresponding wage adjustments is nothing but cheerful idiocy, whether it is the irresponsible chatter of a scribbler or the solemn utterance of a Government officer. By the same ladder the railroad operating expenses went up their steep climb they must come down, step by step, to earth again.

On Chatting With Venus.

The earth is always a little lonesome. At least its dwellers are invariably interested when science suggests that one of our neighboring planets is inhabited. We yearn to extend the hand of fellowship across the vast wild spaces of the skies. It makes people happy to learn that the assistant secretary of the Smithsonian Institution, C. G. ABBOT, considers it possible that the planet Venus contains intelligent life.

This is not revolutionary. When the great Swedish astronomer SVANTE ARRHENIUS published his "Destinies of the Stars" in 1918 he declared not only that Mars was as dead as the moon but that Venus was the white hope of the solar system. She has a climate about as warm and moist as the heart of a Congo forest and therefore is suited to the production of vegetable and animal life.

Confronted with the usual question whether it would be possible to communicate with Venus, Mr. ABBOT replied that if it were the cost would be immense. It is, indeed, quite a drain on the imagination to contemplate the possibility of chatting with a planet. We must assume that Venus has had her Franklins, Edisons and Marconis, and that she has proceeded along the same lines as this world in the development of the radio.

More than that, those who believe that there will be interplanetary communication must be confident that the other satellites of the sun have inhabitants imbued with a desire to chat with the land of CHARLEY CHAPLIN. How do they know that curiosity is not a blessing bestowed exclusively upon the children of ADAM?

Union Station and Loop.

That the Transit Commission is getting closer to the real problems of travel in New York is made evident not only by the great program of new subways recently announced but by the latest plan, indicated at Thursday's meeting, of a union station for suburban traffic. This, according to Chairman MCANENY's remarks, would be built on the site of the car barns on Fourth avenue between Thirty-second and Thirty-third streets. It would tap the Pennsylvania tunnel and save Long Island commuters who work on the East Side from making a long trip to Seventh avenue. It would take the place of the Grand Central Terminal for a large amount of Westchester and Connecticut traffic. It could be the terminus for practically all the large commuting business between New York and Westchester.

The proposal to build an underground loop in the shopping district fits in with the union station idea. Such a loop would naturally have as its four corners the Pennsylvania Station, Times Square, Grand Central and the suggested union suburban station. Now a traveler in haste must take a cab to get from the Pennsylvania Station to Grand Central; the loop would take him there in five minutes. At present there is no comfortable, swift and cheap way of travel between Grand Central and Times Square, for the shuttle is a maze and a failure; the loop would take its place. With the loop a shopper could cover both the Forty-second street and the Thirty-fourth street districts with ease. The commuter could reach his train, north or east bound, with speed and comfort. The theatergoer would find the loop a boon.

This loop should be a moving platform, not a railroad. Only an endless belt would be able to do the trick. Trains, starting and stopping, would be a mistake on a line only two miles long. The four stations at the corners of the square are about half a mile apart. Long trains could not be handled and short ones would not hold the traffic at the rush hours. But a moving platform is a train which in this case would be two miles long and which would have no starting or stopping or maneuvering of doors.

Babe Ruth's Misdeeds.

The two offenses committed by the Hon. Babe RUTH on Thursday must be considered each by itself. The first chronologically was the tossing of a handful of earth in the face of an umpire who had called him out. This was as unwise as it was reprehensible. Umpires, as every ballplayer will agree, need clean faces and clear visions. Throwing dust in the eyes of an umpire would obviously unfit him for his job.

And yet is the Brobdingnagian batsman solely to blame for falling into such a gross error? Should not the traditions of the game be indicted jointly with him? Baseball is the only American sport in which it is fashionable to dispute an umpire's decision. The most famous players of the game include a large percentage of umpire baiters. JAWN MCGRAW early attracted public notice by his habit of stalking up to an erring umpire and breathing fire at him. Disputing the umpire was followed by abusing him vocally. Next came the shaking of the potential fist. And, as one thing leads to another after the manner of evolution, it eventually happened that the umpire was not safe from the touch of something propelled in anger. The Cachalot of the Yankees did not smite HILDEBRAND on the beezer. Maybe he tossed the earth as a poetic gesture, solely to remind the umpire that even he was of common clay.

At any rate, assuming that the Babe is as guilty as any player who flouted an umpire ever was, why does not the Lord High Commissioner of Baseball, Judge LANDIS, break the ancient notion that decisions are to be disputed by players? Such kicking is futile; no umpire changes his verdict.

Respecting RUTH's second erring act there will be a certain amount of public sympathy with him for having lost his temper and made a dash into the grand stand after a spectator who yelled at him "Ya big bum, ya!" TY COBB under similar provocation made a similar raid on the stand. There are limits to human patience and, as Mr. RUTH remarked, the umpires do not eject the spectators who call names. What would SPARTACUS have done to a Capuan lounger who called him a big bum? Clove him to the chin, doubtless. Would RICHARD of the Lion's Heart have taken it mildly if a Saracen had called him a big bum or whatever stood for the epithet in those days? We hear the swish of the great two handed sword and the sigh of the decapitated.

Babe RUTH should reform. So should the traditions of the game relative to umpires' decisions. And the rowdies in the bleachers and grand stands should reform or be kicked out of the ball parks.

Fill the Sailor's Library.

The American Merchant Marine Library Association is doing all it can to provide books for sailors on American ships, but it needs help. It asks everybody who has books or magazines to spare to send them to the New York Public Library, marked plainly "For American Merchant Marine Library Association."

Men at sea have time for reading, but the books to which the crew has access are usually few, and the ship's library needs replenishing as much as the ship's galley. In nearly every home there are duplicate copies of books and other volumes which are not wanted once they have been read. There are stacks of magazines that must be disposed of somehow. These can be sent to the association with the assurance that they will be put to good use.

If gifts are accompanied by the donor's name their receipt will be acknowledged.

Wife sues for separation after fifty-two years of married life.—*Newspaper headline.*

It is well understood that the first hundred years are the hardest.

Citizens are buying Austrian kronen on New York streets for three times their quoted price, bootleggers are paying tolls on city bridges, a visitor from Boston cheerfully paid $20 for the privilege of walking out of the Grand Central waiting room. In the spring the young man's fancy lightly turns to thoughts of bunk.

The recent collision between the American steamship H. F. Alexander and the British steamship Andree off Port Mifflin was the result of efforts both vessels made to avoid running down a rowboat. Nobody was hurt in the collision; had either ship struck the rowboat lives might have been sacrificed. The money loss caused by the collision can be made good, but had lives been lost there could have been no redress.

Milwaukee girls clad in hiking costumes, which, according to Wisconsin fashion, are sleeveless and low cut as to the upper section and bifurcated as to the lower section, are barred from certain churches. In Kansas City, however, Missouri shows a greater tolerance, and some preachers have set aside social halls for loving couples. In this broad land there is room for all opinions and for most costumes.

Sacramento, one of California's most attractive but least boomed cities, woke up to the fact that it needed publicity for its Days of Forty-nine celebration and, ignoring the advice of paid experts, adopted the slogan said to have been suggested in a single word by a woman—Whiskers! A woman's wit earned the cheerful response of a nation's press.

Denial follows denial that the late Colonel WHITTLESEY, leader of the "Lost Battalion," really told the Germans to "go to hell." But it is a safe wager that the school histories a century hence will quote the phrase. There is a smudge of doubt over the authenticity of half the famous phrases in history.

Sacramento to-day turned back the calendar seventy-three years and was a roaring mining camp of the gold rush days.—*Dispatch from California.*

Not quite; the Forty-niners roared on something more bewildering than grape juice, ginger ale and ice cream soda.

Wistaria Blossoms.

I caught a whiff of rare perfume;
It took me back a space
To rose jars in a parlor old
And lavender and lace.
I saw a lilac shimmer where
The gable cast its shade,
And fancied that I heard a swish
Of skirts of rich brocade.

I turned expecting to behold
A lady young and fair
With satin gown and scented frills
And powder on her hair,
And lo! the old wistaria
That made a fragrant bower
Around the pillared portico
Was all in purple flower.

MINNA IRVING.

Jokers in the Tariff.

Proposed Duties on Gas Mantles and Aluminum Articles.

TO THE NEW YORK HERALD: Permit me to extend my hearty approval and that of many of my associates and friends, all Republicans, on the stand you have taken against the present proposed tariff bill.

The tariff is full of jokers, duties, for instance, being doubled on gas mantles, on which there is a monoply at present held by the Welsbach company, against which company the Government is now bringing suit in one department, while presenting it with a still more complete monopoly in another branch of the Government. There is also the case of the Aluminum Company of America, which already has a monopoly, and for the last ten years has never failed to pay 10 per cent. dividends, earning recently, we understand, $10,000,000 in one year on a capital of $18,000,000.

We have written to many Senators, including those from New York State, and Senator McCumber. The answers to our appeals are simply acknowledgments, so that recently a Republican has had to resort to writing letters to Senator Walsh, a Democratic Senator, in order to get even a hearing. Please let me add that we have received excellent attention from this gentleman in a quite non-partisan way.

Senator McCumber has what he calls a suspense file, into which most of our correspondence seems to find its way. Just what this suspense file is we do not know, but have an idea it is somewhere among old and musty documents or prehistoric public records, or it might even be the waste basket.

E. W. DUTTON.

NEW YORK, May 26.

San Francisco's Ways.

Gold Coins Treated Like Pebbles, Cigars Like Pearls.

TO THE NEW YORK HERALD: I read with interest S. L. Platt's letter narrating the manner in which gold coins, stacked in open end trays, were kept on the unscreened counters in San Francisco banks. It used to be interesting to see the tellers scoop up the stacks of gold pieces with ivory handled shovels; never counting the pieces in a stack, though they were double eagles; so many stacks, so many odd pieces; there they were, the amount of your check.

The reverse of that seemingly free and easy custom was the manner of salesmanship in retail cigar stores. These stores, up to thirty years or so ago at least, had no fronts. Each was closed at night with shutters, which were stored away out of sight when the place was opened.

An open box of cigars was never seen except when a customer was purchasing. Before humidors were part of a cigar store equipment in New York they were invariably in use in San Francisco cigar stores. If a clerk knew a patron's taste in cigars he turned as the patron entered and took from a humidor one or two boxes of cigars, brought them to the counter and opened the boxes. If a stranger was to be served his preferences were learned and three or four boxes were placed on the counter and opened for his inspection.

A clerk never touched a cigar. A San Francisco bred smoker would walk out of a cigar store in indignant protest if he were supplied with a handful of cigars to select from, or in any other way a clerk touched a proffered cigar. Twenty dollar gold pieces seemed to be treated like pebbles on the beach, cigars like pearls.

EX-S. F.

NEW YORK, May 26.

Neglected Graveyards.

Memorial Day Recalls Forgotten Country Cemeteries.

TO THE NEW YORK HERALD: In this age of progress sentiment is apt to become a wornout virtue in many families and communities. As Memorial Day draws near there are those belonging to the older school who turn backward to other years and visit the resting places of those whom they have known and loved.

It is not my desire to call attention to the large city cemeteries but rather to the many little overgrown graveyards scattered throughout the country, where year after year the blackberry and poison ivy vines are left to cover the graves of those who are resting there, neglected and forgotten by members of their own families. Some of the hidden brown stones are historical monuments, being those of brave men and women whose lives were full of deeds of sacrifice and heroism and whose descendants are glad to trace their ancestry to those who at critical times took part in the saving of their country. Then comes the question, Why neglect these little forgotten country graveyards?

In olden times they were placed near the meeting house and in some cases the churches carried on the work which it should have been the pride of the family to do. Years pass and churches become inactive to many of the fundamental principles of the fathers in their hurry to keep abreast of the times.

MAY CASWELL LIGGETT.

SPRINGFIELD, N. J., May 26.

Old Music Halls.

The Hong Que and Tony Pastor's Theater in Broadway.

TO THE NEW YORK HERALD: I was living in North Moore street in 1868 and heard Gus Williams sing the pins and needles song in that year at Tony Pastor's Theater at 585 Broadway.

He was a graduate of the Hong Que, a free and easy institution that flourished in those days in Spring street just east of Broadway and opposite the Astor estate office. Among Gus's associates in the Hong Que were Harding, Van Demark, Melville and Johnny Roach.

Tony Pastor brought out Lillian Russell at 585 Broadway in 1868 and gave her that stage name, her right name being Lillian Leonard.

Only a few years ago Gus Williams committed suicide in Yonkers after some young fellow in a booking office asked him what he could do for an engagement. This I read in your paper. The last time I heard him, and I went there expressly to hear him sing "Twenty-seven Cents," was at Proctor's Fifth Avenue Theater.

E. J. O'SHAUGHNESSY.

NEW YORK, May 26.

A Missouri Trade Note.

From the St. Joseph News Press.

Human hair is said to be worth about $50 a pound. But that depends on whether you are buying it or merely trying to keep it.

U. S. Continues Poison Gas Tests

Cannot Afford to Be Outdistanced by Other Nations Pending Ratification of Treaties.

Special Dispatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD.

New York Herald Bureau, }
Washington, D. C., May 26. }

The War Department will continue its experiments in the manufacture of poison gases regardless of the treaties growing out of the conference for the limitation of armaments.

The Government arsenal at Edgewood, Md., will be maintained as a laboratory experiment station, and the best talent will be utilized to develop ideas in chemical warfare and in poison gases, although they will not be manufactured in quantity.

This decision is not based on the delay of other countries in ratifying the treaties negotiated at the Washington conference. It is assumed these treaties will be ratified in time. The United States is committed to the idea that the use of poison gases in warfare should be eliminated, but Secretary of War Weeks feels this cannot be done until all Governments enter into an agreement to this effect and earnestly keep the compact.

At present, according to information reaching Washington, all the Governments are continuing experiments in gases suitable for chemical warfare, and the United States, as a measure of safety, cannot allow itself to be outdistanced.

It is pointed out that the agreements included in the treaties merely call for the non-use of these gases in war among the nations signatory to the treaties. It does not pledge them against their development, nor does it bind them not to use gases against nations not signatory to the treaties, and, naturally, it has no other effect than a "moral gesture" upon nations not signatory.

The Government's decision to go ahead with its chemical experiments is made despite the conviction of every official, including the President and the Secretary of War, that the use of gas in warfare is an offense against civilization. It is believed the agreement reached at the Washington conference has been a move in the right direction. But it is regarded as only a step. The viewpoint entertained by the War Department, that experimentation in new gases should be continued, is held by the military affairs committees of both Senate and House and is reflected in the appropriation contained in the army bill for this purpose.

The War Department professes to have no knowledge of a reported British mission that has come here to learn American chemical warfare secrets.

The department has kept the secret that has existed since the world war concerning the deadly gases which had been perfected and were ready for use when the armistice was signed. It is said sensational progress since has been made along this line by American chemists, but this secret, too, is closely guarded.

The huge supplies of gases which were on hand at the close of the war have been destroyed and only sufficient quantities for experimentation are kept on hand and no supplies are being created. The Government is committed to the policy of discouraging the use of gases in warfare and will continue to urge universal acceptance of the idea. But in the meantime it will keep its chemists busy.

ARMY-NAVY MERGER SCHEME IS DEFERRED

Denby's Trip Delays Plan to Unite Departments.

Special Dispatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD.

New York Herald Bureau, }
Washington, D. C., May 26. }

The consolidation of the War and Navy departments into one compact organization, under President Harding's administrative reorganization scheme, appears to have been abandoned for the present.

No conferences have been held on the proposed fusing process. At the outset of the reorganization scheme proposed by Walter F. Brown of Ohio, who was authorized to develop it, both departments were informed they would be consulted when the subject was approached.

Secretary of the Navy Denby will be absent from the country because of his trip to Japan, and under the arrangement the subject cannot be approached until his return.

WILL "PARK" 68 DESTROYERS.

Division Put Out of Commission in a Day.

SAN DIEGO, May 26.—Sixty-eight destroyers of the Pacific fleet are being put out of commission in accordance with recent orders for reduction of the fleet and such rapidity has been attained in the retrenching that a whole division is sent to the "parking area" in a day.

The destroyers Thornton and Tingey were added to the idle list, with the Aulick and Badger following them, and to-day the entire Eighteenth Division, comprising six destroyers, was set aside.

Thousands of pounds of red lead and lubricating grease have been smeared over the engines, hulls and equipment of the destroyers and every precaution taken to prevent deterioration.

TABLET FOR WAR VETERANS.

Honors 384 Health Employees Who Entered the Service.

Commemorative services for four men who lost their lives in the world war and for 380 members of the Department of Health who served in the war were held yesterday in the square west of the Health Department Building at Center and Pearl streets. A memorial tablet was unveiled by representatives of the army, navy and medical service. Grover A. Whalen, Commissioner of Plant and Structures, delivered an address. Music was furnished by the Fire Department Band and the Police Department Glee Club Quartet. Health Commissioner Royal S. Copeland delivered the dedication address.

An Old Guitar.

In a room where shadows are
I have found an old guitar,
Cracked its face and frayed its strings;
Frayed its vain imaginings.

Ancient case, which now art dumb,
How you used to throb and hum!
You were wont to tinkle nights
All alive with young delights.

"La Paloma" fluttered down
Through the lacing branches blown,
And the "Spanish Cavalier"
Caracoled in gay career.

Some one in a crinoline
From behind a curtain screen
Listened to the tunes I played,
Listened to the serenade.

I can see her, see her now,
Banded hair above her brow,
Peeping from her chamber high
While the moon sailed down the sky.

From her white hand petals fell.
Even now their scent I smell,
Even now their colors flame—
But I can't recall her name.

Was it May or Anabel?
There is no one left to tell;
No one left to-day who knows
Whether it was Ruth or Rose.

Whosoe'er you were, fair maid,
Take anew this serenade
Thrummed upon an old guitar
In a room where shadows are.

MAURICE MORRIS.

Where Cocaine Comes From.

Wild Shrub of Peru and Bolivia Long Known to Natives.

Pharmacist in London Daily Mail.

Cocaine, the use of which is so greatly abused because it produces elation of spirits for a short period, is a most valuable drug when used by the surgeon for small operations on the nose, ears, mouth, teeth and other surface parts as a preventive of pain. It obviates the use of ether or chloroform.

It is made from the leaves of the shrub Erythroxylum coca, which grows in Peru, Bolivia and Chile and is now cultivated in India and Ceylon.

A traveler in Bolivia and Peru will come across a shrub growing wild which will remind him somewhat of our British blackthorn. It bears a cluster of small flowers with yellowish white petals which are succeeded by red berries. The leaves are oval and about an inch in length, and when crushed have a faint tealike odor.

This is the coca plant.

The leaves have for centuries been used by the natives as a masticatory. When chewed they allay the desire for food and prevent a feeling of fatigue when traveling or during great exertion.

Fifty years ago cocaine was practically unknown.

The dried leaves of the plant are the part used and these yield approximately 5 per cent. of cocaine.

From the leaves the cocaine is extracted in the form of crystals. But as these are soluble only in oils, alcohol, chloroform and some other vehicles, the cocaine is converted into a hydrochloride, which is easily soluble in water. In this form it may be used as a powder for sprinkling on the parts to be operated on or for sniffing into the nose, or as a solution for injection under the skin.

As much as £750 has recently been mentioned as the value of two pounds of cocaine, but this is probably based on the price the illicit dealer expects to obtain for his smuggled goods. The present market price is about £8 a pound.

Pumpkins and Sunflowers.

New York Accepts With Confidence a Challenge From Australia.

TO THE NEW YORK HERALD: In your paper recently Australia challenged my 16½ inch sunflower, presenting one 17¾ inches in diameter.

The Australian measurements evidently include the entire flower, while mine was only the dried seed disk without the petals. Another sunflower raised on the line between New York and Connecticut measured while the flower was intact 18½ inches across the seed disk and 23 inches with the petals.

This year's crop of sunflowers, measured while they are in full bloom, should decide the championship.

Australia also very pertinently calls our attention to its large pumpkin, weighing 183 pounds.

Pumpkin raising is another important crop in which we should interest ourselves. The pumpkin is really a winter melon, and, like the cucumber, citron and watermelon, possesses distinct medicinal properties.

The negroes, who are great pork eaters, recognize this fact. The watermelon season is really their Lenten season, when they abstain from pork and eat watermelons instead. This purifies their systems and enables them to survive through another prolonged period of pork eating until the next watermelon season comes.

Our Knickerbocker ancestors evidently appreciated the benefits to be derived from the free consumption of the winter melon, judging from the number of popular dishes derived from it—pumpkin pie, pumpkin bread, cakes, &c. One of their capacious red earthen pie dishes has been handed down to me. It is rounded on the bottom like a wooden bowl. This gives it more depth in the center than at the outer edges. It is 14½ inches in diameter and over two inches deep in the center. The name Jane is painted in broad bands of yellow in the center and curlicues of the same color adorn the edges of the platter.

A. V. G. THOMAS.

SAUGERTIES, May 26.

A Florida Nature Student.

Solana correspondence Punta Gorda Herald.

From the diary of a butcher bird: "Cleaned up three newly hatched nests, strangled a snake and two frogs; ripped off a wing of young mocking bird; lunched on three fresh wren eggs—after which it was bed time—and prayers."

In the Dry Ozarks.

From the Kansas City Star.

"How is the liquor supply around here?" inquired an arid tourist in the Ozarks.

"Out!" succinctly replied Gabe Gosnell of Fiddle Creek. "Since the infernal revenuers took to raiding round yur most folks is so dry that when they mail a letter they have to pin the stamp on."

Often Happens That Way.

Slocum correspondence Benton Courier.

Have not much time to write and really are not wanting to write no way.

Retribution.

If you are seeking for an open door,
Seeking escape from shelter you once sought,
Longing to bear away the gifts you brought—
I pray you go—I would not keep you more.

Aye, go, and take your gifts and so be free,
I shall not try to take revenge, my friend,
For you will walk companioned to the end
Of life harassed by haunting memory.

ELISABETH SCOLLARD.

Daily Calendar

THE WEATHER.

For Eastern New York—Generally fair to-day and to-morrow; cooler to-day, fresh northeast and east winds.

For New Jersey—Cloudy and cooler to-day, possibly showers in south portion; to-morrow generally fair; moderate to fresh northeast and east winds.

For Northern New England—Fair to-day and to-morrow; slightly cooler to-day; fresh northeast winds.

For Southern New England—Generally fair to-day and to-morrow; cooler to-day; fresh northeast and east winds.

For Western New York—Generally fair to-day and to-morrow; little change in temperature.

WASHINGTON, May 26.—Pressure was high and rising to-day over the lake region, the St. Lawrence valley, the Hudson Bay region and other middle and northern sections. This pressure distribution has been attended by showers within the last twenty-four hours in the southern lake region, the Ohio valley and the Atlantic States.

Light snow fell to-day in eastern Idaho and in Yellowstone Park.

Indications are for generally fair weather in the lower lake regions and in the north Atlantic States and unsettled weather with occasional showers to-morrow and Sunday in the middle and South Atlantic States, except that generally fair weather is probable Sunday in the northern portion of the middle Atlantic States. Cooler weather will overspread the north Atlantic and middle Atlantic States to-morrow, otherwise there will be little change in temperature in the States east of the Mississippi River during the next two days.

Observations at United States Weather Bureau stations, taken at 8 P. M. yesterday, seventy-fifth meridian time:

Stations.	Temperature Last 24 hrs High.	Low.	Barometer.	Rainfall Last 24 hrs.	Weath's
Abilene	92	66	29.78	..	Clear
Albany	80	60	29.98	..	Pt. Cldy
Atlantic City	76	62	29.98	.02	Cloudy
Baltimore	82	68	29.92	..	Cloudy
Bismarck	78	56	30.00	..	Clear
Boston	82	62	30.00	..	Clear
Buffalo	74	54	30.08	..	Clear
Cincinnati	78	64	29.96	.02	Cloudy
Charleston	80	72	29.96	.88	Cloudy
Chicago	66	58	30.02	T	Cloudy
Cleveland	74	62	30.02	..	Cloudy
Denver	84	52	29.68	..	Pt. Cldy
Detroit	88	62	29.76	..	Cloudy
Galveston	84	74	29.92	..	Clear
Helena	54	44	30.28	.06	Rain
Jacksonville	86	70	29.96	.01	Rain
Kansas City	78	62	29.88	..	Clear
Los Angeles	78	54	29.84	..	Clear
Milwaukee	66	52	30.08	..	Clear
New Orleans	86	74	29.90	..	Cloudy
Oklahoma	88	66	29.76	..	Clear
Philadelphia	84	66	29.92	..	Cloudy
Pittsburgh	74	64	29.98	.01	Pt. Cldy
Portland, Me.	76	56	30.04	..	Pt. Cldy
Portland, Ore.	62	40	30.38	..	Clear
Salt Lake City	64	44	30.16	T	Clear
San Antonio	93	66	29.84	..	Clear
San Diego	68	58	29.86	..	Clear
San Francisco	72	52	30.00	..	Clear
Seattle	60	42	30.48	..	Clear
St. Louis	82	66	29.88	T	Cloudy
St. Paul	78	62	30.04	..	Pt. Cldy
Washington	78	66	29.92	T	Cloudy

LOCAL WEATHER RECORDS.

	8 A. M.	8 P. M.
Barometer	29.91	29.98
Humidity	72	50
Wind—direction	N. W.	E.
Wind—velocity	10	6
Weather	Pt. Cloudy	Cloudy
Precipitation	.02	None

The temperature in this city yesterday, as recorded by the official thermometer, is shown in the annexed table:

8 A. M.	69	1 P. M.	78	6 P. M.	82
9 A. M.	70	2 P. M.	79	7 P. M.	81
10 A. M.	73	3 P. M.	81	8 P. M.	80
11 A. M.	74	4 P. M.	83	9 P. M.	77
12 M.	76	5 P. M.	82	10 P. M.	76

	1922.	1921.		1922.	1921.
9 A. M.	70	53	6 P. M.	82	73
12 M.	76	61	9 P. M.	77	68
3 P. M.	81	69	12 Mid.	74	64

Highest temperature, 83, at 4 P. M.
Lowest temperature, 63, at 4:45 A. M.
Average temperature, 73.

EVENTS TO-DAY.

Association of High School Teachers of Elocution, meeting, Washington Irving High School, 10:30 A. M.

American Iris Society, annual exhibition in cooperation with the Horticultural Society, Botanical Garden, Bronx Park, 10 A. M. to 5 P. M.

M. D. Lee, lecture, "The Story of the Thirsty Fibre," Children's Museum, Bedford Park, Brooklyn, 10:30 A. M.; A. B. Gallup will lecture on "How to Preserve and Mount Insects," 2:30 P. M.

State Federation of Business and Professional Women's Clubs, annual convention, Hotel Pennsylvania, 10 A. M. and 2 P. M.; dinner, 7 P. M.

National Camp and Health League, meeting, Hotel Pennsylvania, 2 P. M.; dinner 7 P. M.

Camp Berkshire, luncheon, Hotel Astor, 1 P. M.

Teachers' College Alumnae, luncheon, Hotel Astor, 1 P. M.

Zeta Pi Fraternity, luncheon, Hotel McAlpin, 1 P. M.

Hunter College Alumnæ, luncheon, Hotel McAlpin, 1 P. M.

St. Patrick Society of Brooklyn, celebration of the 134th anniversary of Thomas Moore's birthday, Prospect Park, 4 P. M.

Women's Press Club, meeting, Waldorf-Astoria, 2 P. M.

Brownson School, commencement exercises, 22 East Ninety-first street, 3:30 P. M.

College of Mount St. Vincent, class day exercises, 3:30 P. M.

Twenty-second Infantry, farewell party, Governors Island; baseball game, 2:30 P. M., dinner and dance and entertainment in the evening.

Neighbors' Day, Hamilton Community Council, Public School 186, Amsterdam avenue and 145th street, 2:30 to 5:30 P. M.

Maiden Lane Historical Society, luncheon, Chamber of Commerce of the State of New York, 1 P. M.

Midian Lodge, F. and A. M., dinner and dance, Waldorf-Astoria, 7 P. M.

Class of 1922, City College, commencement dance, Waldorf-Astoria, 8 P. M.

Western Electric Post, A. L., dance, Hotel McAlpin, 8 P. M.

Bronx Physicians' Club, bridge and supper dance, Hotel McAlpin, 8 P. M.

Star of Cuba Lodge, F. and A. M., dance and supper, Hotel Astor, 8 P. M.

Maimonides Lodge, F. and A. M., dance and supper, Hotel Astor, 8 P. M.

Morris High School, Hotel Pennsylvania, 7 P. M.

Grand Street Boys' Association, dinner, Hotel Commodore, 7:30 P. M.

Carlton Academy, dinner, Hotel Commodore, 7 P. M.

National Print Cutters' Association, meeting, Hotel York.

Dr. A. B. Stout will speak on "Lilies," Botanical Garden, Bronx Park, 4:15 P. M.

Fordham University, dance, Hotel Biltmore, 8 P. M.

Institution of New York Chapter, Order of DeMolay for Boys, Scottish Rite Temple, 315 West Thirty-fourth street, 8 P. M.

Manhattan Boy Scouts, rally, Seventh Regiment Armory, 8 P. M.

Anna C. Chandler will speak on "The Story of Rembrandt," Metropolitan Museum of Art, 2 P. M.

Dr. Louis S. Siegfried will speak on "Sane Sex Life," before the Downtown Culture Club, 17 Astor place, 9 P. M.

First Institute of Pediatry, commencement exercises, 213 West 125th street, 8 P. M.

TACNA-ARICA SESSION TO-DAY.

Joint Meeting Arranged After Chileans Objected.

WASHINGTON, May 26 (Associated Press).—A joint session of the Chilean-Peruvian conference will be held to-morrow, it was announced late to-day after the Peruvian delegation, which had requested a postponement until Monday, had received further advices of an important character from the Foreign Office at Lima.

The Chileans at first said they had made plans which prevented a meeting on the Tacna-Arica issue to-morrow, but later agreed to the joint session.